

October 29, 1940, by Cuban Honey, Inc., from Lansing, Mich.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Examination of the article showed that it was honey.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the labeling which accompanied it bore representations that carbohydrates in this form (honey) mean "pep" and pep means "a better you"; that it contained many of the necessary mineral salts; that it had been clinically tested, and that such tests had been carried on in cases of bronchial asthma and bronchitis under the care of reputable physicians; that it had been found to be a desirable food supplement to a bland diet in cases of stomach ulcers and other digestive disorders; that the contents of the stomach had been examined at specific intervals and X-rays taken and that all cases showed much greater improvement when El Aguinaldo Cuban Honey was a part of the diet than without it; that the diets used tended to relieve discomfort, increase vitality, improve the appetite and provide a mild laxative; that it had been used in various types of illness with very pleasing results in many cases; that the article would be efficacious as a palliative for local irritations of nose and throat associated with coughs, colds, asthma, and bronchitis; that for sinus and hay fever it should be diluted with water and used as a nasal spray and should be taken internally 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls one-half hour before meals and before retiring; that in stomach ulcers where a soft bland diet would be prescribed and in other digestive disorders it should be used as a special-purpose food, which representations in the labeling were false and misleading since it was not efficacious for the purposes represented and suggested by the labeling.

On September 19 and October 25, 1940, and January 25, 1941, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and the lot seized at St. Paul was ordered destroyed and those seized at Minneapolis and Cincinnati were ordered delivered to charitable institutions.

**378. Misbranding of Brown's Bron-Ki. U. S. v. 27 1-gallon Cans and 8 5-gallon Cans of Bron-Ki. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 2364. Sample Nos. 14254-E, 14255-E.)**

The labeling of this veterinary product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter.

On July 16, 1940, the United States attorney for the District of Delaware filed a libel against 27 gallon cans and 8 5-gallon cans of Brown's Bron-Ki at Dagsboro, Del., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce within the period from on or about May 10 to May 17, 1940, by Brown's Bron-Ki Co. from Lancaster, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of kerosene with small quantities of volatile oils such as oil of spruce, oil of eucalyptus, oil of tar, and oil of citronella. Bacteriological examination showed that it was devoid of antiseptic properties.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that its labeling contained representations that it was efficacious in the treatment of colds, bronchitis and other diseases of the respiratory tract in poultry, that it was efficacious as a preventive and treatment for brooder pneumonia, that it contained healing and antiseptic ingredients, and that if treatment was undertaken immediately, infection would not develop; whereas the article would not be efficacious for such purposes.

On August 27, 1940, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

**379. Misbranding of Colicramp Drops. U. S. v. 114 Packages of Colicramp Drops. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 3577. Sample No. 46126-E.)**

The labeling of this product bore false and misleading representations regarding its efficacy in the conditions indicated hereinafter. It was packed in a very narrow, paneled bottle in a carton considerably larger than was necessary.

On December 27, 1940, the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York filed a libel against 114 packages of Colicramp Drops at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about September 6, 1940, by A. G. Groblewski & Co. from Plymouth, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of alcohol, ether, and small amounts of peppermint, ammonia, ginger, and extracts of plant drugs.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements in the labeling were false and misleading: "Colicramp \* \* \* For relief of Gas in Stomach, Wind Pains in Stomach \* \* \* Heavy or Bloating Feeling after Eating. Also